

PAPOK, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARON, I.G., vrach; CHUGASOV,
A.A., red.; SHEVALOV, B.V., red.; ANIKINA, R.F., tekhn.red.

[Toxicity of fuels, oils, and industrial liquids] Iadovitost'
topliv, masel i tekhnicheskikh zhidkostei. Moskva, Voen.isd-vo
N-va obr.SSSR, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Industrial toxicology)

SHEVCHUK, M.K., gvardii podpolkovnik; CHUGASOV, A.A., podpolkovnik,
red.; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Incendiary agents and defense against them] Zazhigatel'nye sred-
stva i zashchita ot nikh. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va Obor.SSSR,
1961. 118 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Incendiary bombs) (Flame throwers)
(Atomic weapons—Safety measures)

ZAYTSEV, Guriy Semenovich; KUZNETSOV, Aleksandr Yakovlevich;
CHUGASOV, A.A., podpolkovnik, red.; KRASAVINA, A.M.,
tekh. red.

[Smoke screens] Dymovye sredstva i dymoobrazuiushchia veshche-
stva. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1961. 82 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Smoke screens)

STEPANOV, A.A.; POPOV, V.N.; CHUGASOV, A.A., podpolkovnik, red.;
CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Chemical warfare weapons and principles of antichemical
defense] Khimicheskoe oruzhie i osnovy protivokhimicheskoi
zashchity. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1962. 123 p.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Chemical warfare--Safety measures)

MANETS, Fedor Iosifovich; CHUGASOV, A.A., podpolkovnik, red.;
GHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekh. red.

[Defense against radioactive and poisonous substances]
Zashchita ot radioaktivnykh i otravliaiushchikh veshchestv.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Atomic warfare) (Chemical warfare)

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; KODYUKOV, V.M.; LYZLOV, A.F.; SIVINTSEV, Yu.V.;
CHUGASOV, A.A., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Applied dosimetry] Prikladnaia dozimetriia. Pod obshchei
red. K.K.Aglintseva. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 246 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Radiation--Dosage)

BALABANOV, Yefim Mikhaylovich; CHUGASOV, A.A., red.; SOLOMONCHIK,
R.L., tekhn. red.

[Thermonuclear reactions] Termoiadernye reaktsii. Moskva,
Voenizdat, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Controlled fusion)

SEDOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; CHUGASOV, A.A., red.; MUKHANOVA, M.D.,
tekhn. red.

[Radioactive substances] Radioaktivnye veshchestva. Mo-
skva, Voenizdat, 1963. 49 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Radioactive substances) (Atomic weapons)

L 24503-65 EWA(h)/EWT(m) AFWL/SSD
ACCESSION NR AM4040596 BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Chugasov, Andrey Andreyevich

19 B+1
Radiation reconnaissance in nuclear attacks (Radiatsionnaya razvedka pri yadernom napadenii), Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 87 p. illus., biblio. 60,400 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: civil defense, nuclear engineering, radioactive contamination, nuclear attack

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: In this booklet, the reader finds answers to questions on radioactive contamination of territory as a result of a nuclear attack by an enemy, how to conduct reconnaissances of the territory by civil defense personnel, and how to protect the people who are conducting the reconnaissances from radiation. The booklet is text material for civil defense personnel studying problems associated with radioactive contamination. It can also be useful to others interested in defense against nuclear attack.

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Ch. II. Problems, methods, and resources for radiation reconnaissance -- 28
Ch. III. Organisation and conduct of radiation reconnaissances -- 52
Ch. IV. Safety measures in conducting radiation reconnaissances -- 76
Bibliography -- 87

SUB CODE: NP

SUBMITTED: 11Dec63 · NR REF SOV: 008

Card 2/2

OLISOV, Boris Aleksandrovich, general-mayor inzh.-tekhn. sluzhby,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. [deceased]; RUSANOV, Petr
Ivanovich, inzh.-polkovnik, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
MARKOV, Leonid Kuz'mich, polkovnik, kand. voyennykh nauk,
dots.; CHUGASOV, A.A., polkovnik, red.

[Protection from nuclear weapons] Zashchita ot iadernogo
oruzhiia. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 17:12)

STOLYAROVA, Yekaterina Lukinichna; LATYSHEV, G.D., akademik, red.;
CHUGASOV, A.A., red.

[Applied spectrometry of ionizing radiations] Prikladnaia
spektrometriia ioniziruiushchikh izluchenii. Moskva,
Atomizdat, 1964. 422 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kaz.SSR (for Latyshev).

PETROV, F.V., polkovnik; CHUGASOV, A.A., polkovnik, red.

[Nuclear weapons; physical principles] Iadnoe oruzhie; fizicheskie osnovy. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 108 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

AUTHORS: Faydysh, A. N., Chechik, L. Ye. and Chugay, A. D SOV/138-58-8-7/11

TITLE: The Effect of the Degree of Vulcanisation on the Luminescence of Rubbers (Vliyaniye stepeni vulkanizatsii na lyuminestsentsiyu reziny)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 8, pp 28 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The luminescence of rubbers depends on the composition of the ingredients, on the degree of vulcanisation, ageing, the effect of light etc. The spectra of luminescence of rubbers prepared under various vulcanisation conditions were investigated, especially of rubber mixtures used for the preparation of fibres in the Kiev factory "Krasnyy rezinshchik". A percentage composition of the rubber mixtures is given. A mercury lamp PRK-4 was used during the experiments and the spectra recorded on a spectrograph ISP-51, on an "Izopankhrom" film. Microphotograms of the spectra were registered on a microphotometer MF-4. Photochemical reactions occur during irradiation with ultra-violet rays, and the properties of luminescence of the rubbers change. The experiments showed that the rate of photochemical reaction did not change when the samples were placed in a test tube and the air was evacuated. The exposure time varied between

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The Effect of the Degree of Vulcanisation on the Luminescence of Rubbers

SOV/138-58-8-7/11

10 - 20 minutes. The experiments were carried out at room temperature. Tested samples were vulcanised at temperatures of 130, 143 and 151°C for 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 45 minutes. The physico-mechanical properties of these rubbers are tabulated (Table 1). It was concluded that the luminescence depends to a large degree on the period and temperature of vulcanisation. These changes are reflected in the intensity of the luminescence and also in the distribution of the energy in the spectra (Figs. 1 - 11). This method can also be used for controlling small changes in the vulcanisates which cannot be detected by other methods. It is necessary to carry out the measurements as quickly as possible so that photochemical reactions should not affect the process. A photoelectric device is recommended for these measurements. Attention should be paid to the changes in the luminescence of the vulcanisates during storing. The character of the changes in the luminescent spectra indicates that changes in the degree of vulcanisation influence various constituents of the rubbers. It is

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SOV/138-58-8-7/11
The Effect of the Degree of Vulcanisation on the Luminescence of Rubbers

pointed out that the character of the microphotographs depends on the spectral sensitivity of the film. There are 1 Table, 11 Figures, 6 References: 3 Soviet, 1 English, 1 German and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" (Kiyev factory "Krasnyy Rezinshchik") and Kiyevskiy gosuniversitet (Kiyev University)

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CHUGAY, A.D.

SOV/138-59-3-12/16

AUTHORS: Faydysh, A.M., Chochik, L. Ye. and Chugay, A.D.

TITLE: Investigations on the Effect of Rubber and its Components on the Luminescence of Synthetic Rubbers (Isolated from *Polysulfonolayna kauchuk i ingrediyentov na lyuminosentnyy rezin*).

PERIODICAL: *Kauchuk i rezin*, 1959, Nr 3, pp 50 - 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out on the effect of the length and temperature of vulcanization on the luminescence of synthetic rubber mixtures (see Fig. 6). Some of the component and synthetic rubbers were analyzed (see table). The luminescence spectra of the following mixtures were recorded: rubber (Figure 1), zinc oxide and stearic acid (Figure 2), Meozone D (Figure 3), crude rubber-sulfur mixture (Figure 4), a rubber-sulfur mixture (Figure 5 and 5); a rubber-sulfur-sulfur-Captax mixture (Figure 7); a rubber-sulfur-sulfur-Captax-Meozone D mixture (Figure 8); a rubber-sulfur-

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Captax-zinc oxide mixture (Figure 9); a rubber-sulfur-sulfur-Captax-Meozone D mixture (Figure 10) and a rubber-sulfur-Captax-Meozone D mixture (Figure 11). It was found that the greatest degree of luminescence was obtained with Meozone D. The luminescence of vulcanizates depends on zinc oxide and zinc stearate. The luminescence of synthetic rubbers in the long wavelength region is influenced by the presence of magnesium oxide and zinc oxide, and in the short-wave-length region by the presence of Meozone D. Other additives affect the intensity of luminescence of the samples, but do not cause variations in the spectra. When rubber is plasticized and the intensity of luminescence increases, no appreciable changes in the spectra occur. Not all luminescence spectra of rubber and its components do have a definite structure.

ASSOCIATION: 3 are Soviet, 1 table and 6 references of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

Card 2/2 shchik, G. Kiev State University and the "Krasny rezin-shchik" G. Kiev State University and the "Krasny rezin-shchik" Factory, Kiev)

S/081/61/000/024/086/086
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Faydysh, A. N., Chechik, L. Ye. Chugay, A. D.,
Przhebyl'skiy, M. I.

TITLE: Rubber luminescence analysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 590, abstract
24P476 (Sb. "Metody lyuminestsentn. analiza". Minsk, AN BSSR,
1960, 90 - 93)

TEXT: A description is given of the apparatus and the results of rubber luminescence analysis: checking of the degree of vulcanization, of aging, composition, and rolling. The UV light exciting luminescence (L) is focused to the rubber specimen whose L is conducted to a photomultiplier. The photocurrent is recorded by a microammeter. The degree of vulcanization is checked from the change of the integral intensity of L. The rubber composition is checked on the basis of the individual spectral regions. The intensity change of L correlates with the change of tensile strength, relative elongation and free sulfur content. A relationship is noted between the intensity of L and tensile strength in the rubber aging processes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
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15. 9/30
 80000
 5/13/60/000/01/05/010
 AUTHORS: Malabuk, P. I., Hoch, O. A., Borison, T. J., Ruzitskoy, B. I.,
 Prinepl, E. V., N. I., Fedotina, M. A., Oshchepkova, L. I.,
 Titova, L. I.
 TITLE: Organic Accelerators for Continuous Vulcanization of Dipped Rubber
 Goods

PERIODICAL: Kauschuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 1, pp. 48 - 51

TEXT: Development work performed in the plant in 1954 has shown that it is possible to carry out vulcanization of dipped articles in the medium of hot air without pressure by individual items in sulfur-containing glue and subsequent processing of the film in a benzole solution of accelerator L-23. The toxicity of benzole and of the accelerator solutions rendered the technology prohibitive for industrial application. In this connection, the search for accelerators for the synthesis of highly active accelerators di-thio-carbonates in combination with sulfur-containing compounds. The article lists a number of synthesized compounds, which were tested in standard rubber mixtures based on natural rubber and industrial glues used in the manufacture of dipped goods. The

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rubber mixture had the following composition (weight parts): natural rubber 100, sulfur 3, Gaptax 0.7, zinc oxide 5, the results of physico-mechanical tests of the samples of rubber, obtained on the base of a standard mixture composed with the addition of amino of diallyl-dithio-carbonic acids are shown in Table 1. As can be seen the synthesized sets of the diallyl-dithio-carbonic acids are effective accelerators for vulcanization of dipped articles in an air medium. Optimal vulcanization is achieved in much less time as compared with control compounds with same accelerator. Experiments have revealed the possibility of vulcanizing dipped articles in an atmosphere of hot air of 100-115°C without pressure with the aid of the following compounds: dibutyl-dithio-carbonate or dibutylamine, dibutyl-dithio-carbonate of tri-ethyl-, dibutyl-dithio-carbonate of tributylamine, diallyl-, allyl-dithio-carbonate, di-ethyl-dithio-carbonate, di-nonyl-dithio-carbonate of di- and methyl-ene-dithio-carbonate of hexa-methylene-amine. The solubility of these com-

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ounds in gasoline permits individual dipping of articles in sulfurous and in accelerator glues to be carried out, as well as the continuous vulcanization of dipped articles. There are 3 tables and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinoshchik" (Kiyev Plant "Red Rubber
 Manufacturer") Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
 (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technological Institute)

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S/138/60/000/005/011/012
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Faydysh A.N., Chechik, L.Ye., Chugay, A.D., Przhebyl'skiy, M.I.

TITLE: The Photoelectric Method for Measuring the Diameter of Rubber
Fibers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, pp. 52 - 54

TEXT: The production of extruded rubber fibers with a circular cross section has been introduced at the Kiyev "Krasnyy Rezinshzhik" Plant. Since the uniformity of the diameter of fibers along their entire length (with a deviation of the diameter not exceeding ± 0.03 mm) is imperative for durability and strength, the measuring procedure of the diameter is of great importance. Until recently the diameter was measured with the TMP -1 (TIR-1) micrometer thickness gage. The disadvantages of this instrument are pointed out. The fiber locked between two measuring platforms in this apparatus is deformed reducing its diameter by 0.05 - 0.08 mm distorting the results of the measurements. The readings on this apparatus also depend on the position of the fiber on the lower platform. Finally, no

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S/138/60/000/005/011/012
A051/A029

The Photoelectric Method for Measuring the Diameter of Rubber Fibers

measurement of the ovalness of the fiber can be made here. The attempt to use the MB-1 (MB-1) microscope also met with failure and also the dioscope is unsuitable according to the authors. Lapetov's method performed by measuring the average size of the area of the cross section determined from the weight of a given number of fibers of given length, is only applicable to the average diameter of a series of fibers and cannot be used for single fibers. The authors have developed the photoelectric method which enables one to check the oval shape and the thickness of the fiber according to its length with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. The general view of the ФЭИД-1 (FEID-1) photoelectric instrument is shown in Figure 1 and the working diagram in Figure 2. The main part is the differential ФЭЦС-10 (FES SU-10) sulfur-silver photoelement. It consists of two independently functioning halves. The measured fiber is placed into a carriage. A complete description of the instrument is given in addition to its functioning principle. The FEID-1 photoelectrometer has been installed at the "Krasnyy Rezinshzhik" Plant. In comparing the measurements of the TIR-1 and that of the FEID-1 instruments, it was found that the readings of the TIR-1 were less by 0.05 to 0.09 mm, which means an overexpenditure of rubber mixtures

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S/138/60/000/005/011/012
A051/A029

The Photoelectric Method for Measuring the Diameter of Rubber Fibers

by 30%. The described instrument can be successfully applied to the measurement of fibers from various other materials, such as cotton and capron cord. There are 1 sketch and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy Rezinshzhik" i Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiyev Plant "Krasnyy Rezinshzhik" and the Kiyev State University imeni T.G. Shevchenko)

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S/138/60/000/008/009/015
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Przhebyl'skiy, M.I.; Chugay, A.D.; Chechik, L.Ye.

TITLE: Static Electricity in Rubber Manufacturing

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, No. 8, 1960, pp. 50 - 54

TEXT: Static electricity is obstacle in production and a cause for faulty material, fires and explosions. It appears easily in rubber production, especially in manufacturing rubber glues and rubberized fabrics. (Refs. 1 - 4). In the presence of the various organic solvents, dust particles, powders of rubber mixtures, etc., this can be particularly dangerous. An electrostatic discharge can be detrimental to a tire's performance (Ref. 10). G.S. Kryshchab, G.A. Spynu and V.A. Reshetnikov of the Institut Avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (Institute of Automation of the UkrSSR State Plan) and the Laboratories of the "Krasnyy Rezinschik" Plant developed an instrument for the measurement of the magnitude and sign of static electricity discharges. A compensation device is included in the instrument to protect it against changing conditions, such as those due to oxidation and dirt clogging the system. The aging of the tubes is checked periodically with a calibrating disk. Various magnitudes of discharges are measured by a divider (a

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Static Electricity in Rubber Manufacturing

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scale switch) and the maximum magnitude which can be measured is 100 kv/cm. The accuracy of the measurements and reproducibility of the results is $\pm 2\%$. The instrument was used in measuring the static electricity of different rubbers during the production process. It is noted that most rubbers have a negative charge, the highest being in smoked sheets. It is pointed out that the charge can change both in magnitude and in sign during transportation of the rubber, storage and when subjected to different mechanical stresses or particularly during mastication (Fig. 4). A similar overcharge is characteristic for natural rubber during the rolling process (Fig. 5). Carbon black mixtures have no charge at any time during the rolling process. Rubber glue mixtures which are used in manufacturing thin-walled dipped articles were found to have no charge. High charges were noted in rubberizing cable fibers. The change in the rubber charge during deformation was also recorded using the described instrument. When expanded by 200%, the charge drops almost to zero in articles with an initial charge. When the article reverts back to its original dimensions independently, the charge increases abruptly and usually exceeds the initial value. It is stated that this electric elastic effect is maintained in all rubber articles, such as heating pads, plates, etc. As a result of the investigations carried out by the authors, it was established that the greatest hazard from static electricity, i.e., of explosions, was found in the pro-

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Static Electricity in Rubber Manufacturing

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duction of rubber glues, in the mixers and when rubberizing fabrics, due to the high electrostatic charges and the presence of explosive concentrations of gasoline. Various radio-active sources are recommended (Ref. 11) for combating this hazard by removing the static charges. The Soviet industry has not as yet produced reliable radio-active substances for this purpose. The manufacture of rubber glues is being carried out in an atmosphere of inert gases in the mixers, which eliminates the dangers of fire. There are 6 figures and 11 references: 8 Soviet, 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy Rezinshchik" (Kiyev Plant "Krasnyy Rezinshchik")

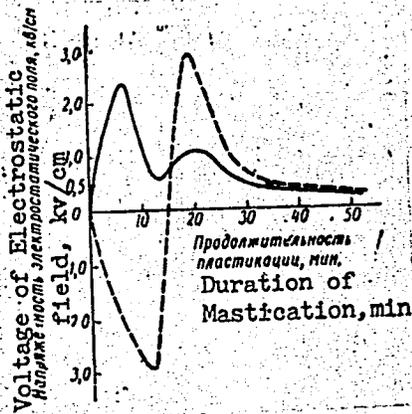
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Static Electricity in Rubber Manufacturing

Figure 4:

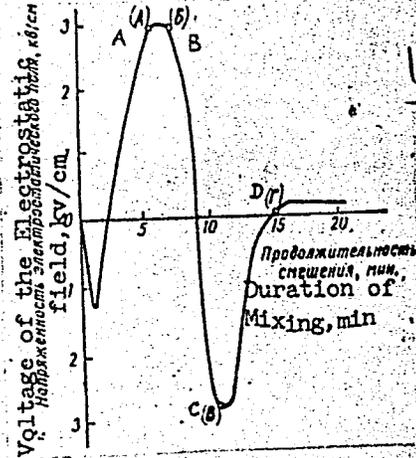
Cases of the Changes in the Voltage of the Electrostatic field of Natural Rubber During Its Mastication (2 Cases).



A-introduction of stearin into natural rubber; B-introduction of captax; C-introduction of zinc white; D-introduction of sulfur.

Figure 5:

Change in the Voltage of the Electrostatic field of a Standard Mixture Based on Natural Rubber During Its Preparation on Rollers:



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S/032/60/026/009/016/018
B015/B058AUTHORS: Przhebyl'skiy, M. I., Chugay, A. D., Chechik, L. Ye.,
Polyaninova, N. A., Dizik, V. Yu., LaborersTITLE: New Control Methods at the zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik"
("Krasnyy rezinshchik" Plant)PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 9,
pp. 1154 - 1155

TEXT: Some new control methods for technological processes and finished products of the rubber industry are described. They were elaborated at the laboratory of the Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" (Kiyev "Krasnyy rezinshchik" Plant) jointly with workers of the institutes. A photoelectric instrument with an ϕ CC-10 (FESSU-10) photoelement is used for determining the rubber-thread diameter, instead of the TNP-1 (TIR-1) micrometer thickness gauge used hitherto. An instrument for measuring the electrostatic charges on the surface of finished and semifinished products was designed jointly with the Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Institute of Automation of the Gosplan of the UkrSSR) under the direction

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New Control Methods at the zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" ("Krasnyy rezinshchik" Plant) S/032/60/026/009/016/018
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of G. S. Kriashchik. The instrument consists of 3 parts, i.e., the test head, the electronic part with the potentiometer of the electrostatic field and the current source. The test head contains 2 electrode systems, one for measuring the charge and the other for measuring the digit sign of the charge. Measurements showed that the majority of rubber types and loose admixtures possess a negative or positive charge even before treatment. The charge of the rubber changes markedly during plastification. A portable, inertialess measuring instrument of the type NT-1 (IT-1) was designed under the direction of L. V. Svechnikov jointly with the Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) for measuring the press-plate temperature of vulcanizing presses in the measuring range of from 100° to 200°C. The measuring circuit represents an unbalanced d.c. bridge with a millivoltmeter as indicator. The refractometric method is used instead of the gravimetric one for determining the concentration of rubber adhesive and synthetic latex, an PЛ (RL) refractometer-saccharometer and an OM-7 (OI-7) electric lamp being used. A photoelectric instrument for the luminescence analysis of rubber was designed jointly with collaborators of the kafedra eksperimental'noy fiziki Kiyevskogo universiteta (Chair of Experimental Physics of Kiyev

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New Control Methods at the zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" ("Krasnyy rezinshchik" Plant) S/C32/60/026/009/016/018
B015/B058

University) under the direction of A. N. Faydysh. It consists of 4 units: an Hg-quartz lamp, an optical chamber, an $\phi Y-17$ (FEU-17) photomultiplier with amplifier and microammeter, as well as the current source of the photomultiplier.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" ("Krasnyy rezinshchik" Plant)

Card 3/3

PAL'TSEVICH. Z.A.; PRZHEBYL'SKIY, M.I.; CHUGAY, A.D.

Manufacture of gloves from poly(vinyl chloride) pastes. Plast.massy
no.10:36-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gloves) (Plastic)

CHUGAY, A.D.; POLYANINOVA, N.A.; DIZIK, V.Yu.

Certain properties of rubber adhesives. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.1:47-51
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik".
(Rubber) (Adhesives)

CHUGAY, A.D.; LADIYEV, R. Ya.; GAVRILOV, B.M.; LOBURENKO, A.I.; SHUGUROV, V.S.

Processes for the manufacture of rubber adhesives and their automatic control. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.6:41-45 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" i Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.

(Rubber)
(Adhesives)
(Automatic control)

FAYDYSH, A.N.; CHECHIK, L.Ye.; CHUGAY, A.D.; PRZHEBYL'SKIY, M.I.

Control of the degree of vulcanization of rubbers with the aid of
an instrument for luminescence analysis. Kauch.i rez. 20 no.5:
50-53 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy resinshchik."
(Vulcanization) (Luminescence)

S/081/62/000/024/038/052
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Neymark, I. Ye., Chuyko, A. A., Blokh, G. A., Gendler, T. R.,
Chugay, A. D.

TITLE: Rubbers reinforced with organosilica

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 929,
abstract 24P815 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tekhnol.
legk. prom-sti, no. 2, 1962, 60-67)

TEXT: This is a study of how organo-silicas whose surfaces contain chemically bound organic radicals (ether, propyl, allyl, vinyl) affect the physico-mechanical properties of КН-26 (SKN-26), КН-40 (SKN-40), and КС-30 (SKS-30) rubbers. Powdered silica gel containing organic radicals on the surface affects the physico-mechanical properties (tensile strength, moduli, etc. increase) of rubber considerably. The authors assume that the chemism of rubber solidification by organosilica is characterized by a reaction between the organosilica of organic radicals and the rubber molecules yielding complex vulcanization structures. The filler is chemically bound to the polymer either directly or via sulfide bonds.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

АЗИЗОВ, А.: ЧУГАЙ, А.М.

Some problems in the development of industry of western
Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 11 no.9:35-44 S '54.

(Kazakhstan--Industries)

(MIRA 8:2)

115 7-1
ALEKSEYEV, G.M.; PLOTNIKOV, A.V.; CHUGAY, A.M.

Economic regions of southern Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13
no.4:64-72 Ap '57. (MLBA 10:6)
(Kazakhstan--Geography, Economic)

АБСАЕВ, Г.М.; ПЛОТНИКОВ, А.В.; ЧИГОЙ, А.М.

Economic regions of northern Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13
no.3:68-78 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:5)

(Kazakhstan--Geography, Economic)

CHÜTAY, A. M., Cand. Economic Sci.;

"Construction and the Production of Building Materials in the Kazakh SSR."
Promyshlennost' Kazakhstana za 40 let; sbornik statey (The Industry of Kazakhstan
During the Last Forty Years; Collection of Articles) Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1957.
150 p.

The building materials industry is still not fully developed and the
Republic relies heavily on imports, especially the import of cement. Projects are
discussed to solve some of these problems.

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~~Petr Iserent'yevich; BABENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; ROZENTAL',~~
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khim. nauk; CHUGAY, O.D. [Chuhai, O.D.]; BORISOVA, T.S.
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(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

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dotsent; CHUGAYENKO, N.I., inzh.

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Calculating earth structures as well as structures contiguous to the earth allowing for the coefficient of surface porosity of water-saturated soil. Isv. VNIIG no.39:3-12 '49. (MLRA 10:3)
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✓ 1198. Chugayev, R. R., Design of the underground contour of
dams on ~~granite~~ ~~basalt~~ ~~gneiss~~ ~~schist~~ ~~quartzite~~ ~~metamorphic~~ ~~rocks~~

and its foundation.

and individual elements of the dams.

12

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The filtration calculation of the given underground contour
should be made according to the modified fragment method of N. N.
Pavlovsky.

2

Filtration of the liquid...
The pressure...
There is no estimate of the degree of...

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR
Translation courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

2/12

LOGINOV, F.G.; BASEVICH, A.Z.; BILLOV, A.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.; GIBBOV, P.D.;
KACHANOVSKIY, B.D.; KRAVTSOV, V.I.; LEVI, I.I.; MOROZOV, A.A.; NOSOV,
R.P.; OKOROKOV, S.D.; PROSKURYAKOV, B.V.; STAROSTIN, S.M.; URAZOV, A.A.;
CHERTOUSOV, M.D.; CHUGAYEV, R.R.; SHCHAVELLEV, D.S.; YAGN, Yu.I.

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(Baumgart, Vladimir Sergeevich, d.-1956)

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New method of calculating the movement of ground water under hydraulic structures. Gidr.stroi.25 no.6:27-33 JI '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Water, Underground)

CHUGAYEV, R. R.

124-11-12913

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr. 11, p. 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chugayev, R. R.

TITLE: The Design of the Flow Net under Dams Set on Non-Rocky Soils.
(Proyektirovaniye podzemnogo kontura plotin, raspolozhennykh na neskal'nykh gruntakh)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1957, Nr. 57, pp 3-54; for earlier phase, ref. Izv. Vses. nri. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Nr. 53, pp 74-97, Ref. Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1956, Nr. 8, 5301.

ABSTRACT: Three approximate methods for the calculation of the seepage in water-retaining structures are shown, designated as follows by the Author: The method of friction coefficients, the method of virtual lengths, and the method of the extended flow net. Of the greatest simplicity (and smallest accuracy) appears to be the method of the extended flow net, which the A. recommends for preliminary design purposes. Better accuracy is afforded by the method of friction coefficients which, to a certain degree, appears as a modification of the method of flow-net sections, wherein equipotential lines, subdividing the seepage space into separate sections, appear as curved lines

Card 1/3

124-11-12913

' The Design of the Flow Net under Dams Set on Non-Rocky Soils (continued)

issuing from the inner corner points of the water-retaining structure. Exceptions are constituted by the entrance and exit sections only, for which segmentation is to be carried out by the usual method. The method renders possible the construction of the counter-pressure distribution on the horizontal portion of the structure, the determination of the overall seepage flow, and the flow gradients; also, by means of the construction of the equipotential lines, the determination of the pressure distribution along any arbitrary line located within the seepage space. A number of assumptions, on which the present method is founded, has not been given sufficient theoretical or experimental substantiation in the paper. A comparison is shown of the counter-pressure patterns for 15 different flow nets as against the results obtained by other authors by means of the exact hydrodynamic method, the EGDA method, and the graphically constructed hydrodynamic approach.

The agreement of the results is satisfactory, although the values of the absolute and relative deviations are not shown. In order to simplify the use of the proposed method, five graphs are provided for the determination of the friction coefficient in the various parts

Card 2/3

124-11-12913

The Design of the Flow Net under Dams Set on Non-Rocky Soils (continued)

of an underground flow net. The area of applicability of the proposed methods is outlined.

Bibliography: 8 references.

(P. F. Fil'chakov)

Card 3/3

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Determining the dimensions of the underground contour of
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(MIRA 10:10)

(Dams)

14(10)

SOV/112-59-3-4668

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chugayev, R. R.

TITLE: ~~Designing Earth Slope~~ for Conditions of Periodic Water-Level Lowering
(Voprosy proyektirovaniya zemlyanogo otkosa, nakhodyashchegosya v
usloviyakh periodicheskogo snizheniya gorizonta vody v b'yefe)

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1958,
Nr 1-2, pp 62-71

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

SOV-98-58-2-19/21

AUTHORS: Glebov, P.D., Professor, Chairman of the Anniversary Commission, and Professors: Levi, I.I.; Yagn, Yu.I.; ~~Chugayev, R.R.~~ ~~Docents:~~ Starostin, S.M.; Kachanovskiy, B.D.; and Pogorelov, V.I.

TITLE: The 50th Anniversary of the Hydraulic Engineering Department of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin (50-letiyе gidrotekhnicheskogo fakulteta Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni M.I. Kalinina)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskogo stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 2, pp 62-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors review the establishment and purpose of the Dept. for Hydraulic Engineering, pointing out that the department has at present 8 laboratories, with a branch for meliorative soil science. The erection of 2 new laboratories began this year: Hydraulic Engineering Construction and Utilization of Water Power. The authors name 24 scientists and engineers who were working at the faculty before the revolution, and mention textbooks composed by N.N. Pavlovskiy, M.D. Chertousov, A.A. Morozov, G.K. ~~Risenk~~enkampf, P.D. Glebov, V.A. Kind, S.D. Okorokov, O.G. Ditts and N.M. Belyayev.

Card 1/3

SOV-98-58-2-19/21

The 50th Anniversary of the Hydraulic Engineering Faculty of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin

out over 3,500 engineers. Several important scientific trends have started at this institute. There is the school of Academician N.N. Pavlovskiy, with great achievements in the field of hydraulics and dam construction; the school of Academician B.G. Galerkin, who has done remarkable work in three-dimensional problems of the theory of flexibility, etc; Professor G.N. Maslov has greatly developed the theory of temperature tensions in solid concrete and reinforced concrete structures; the school of Academician G.P. Perederiy, one of the most famous Soviet bridge builders, who has created new methods of computing and constructing bridges; the school of the Honored Worker in science and engineering, A.A. Morozov has had a great influence on the development of hydroelectric power plants. The authors also point out considerable experimental and research work performed by the

Card 2/3

SOV-98-58-2-19/21

The 50th Anniversary of the Hydraulic Engineering Faculty of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin

faculty in connection with the building of several hydro-electric power plants.

1. Water power--USSR 2. Soils--USSR 3. Engineering personnel
--USSR

Card 3/3

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prismatic channels. Izv.VNIIG 61:86-107 '58.

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CHUGAYEV, R.R., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

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M.P.; KNOROZ, V.S.; IVANOV, P.L.; SHCHAVELEV, D.S.; OKOROKOV,
S.D.; BELOV, A.V.; STAROSTIN, S.M.; YAGN, Yu.I.; IZBASH, S.V.

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no.9:61-62 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

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[Calculating the stability of earth slopes and concrete dams on nonrock foundations by the method of round cylindrical surfaces of cave-ins] Raschet ustoychivosti zemlianykh otkosov i betonnykh plotin na neskal'nom osnovanii po metodu kruglotsilindricheskikh poverkhnostei obrusheniia. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 143 p.
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